

THE WHEELMEN SMASH RECORDS

Greatest Bicycle Meet Ever Held in This Region.

A MILE MADE IN 2:00 2-5.

The Wonderful Performance of Young Jensen.

Weller Wins the Big Invitation

Race—A Waterloo For Hyde—Smith Outprints All the Class A Men—Wells, of San Francisco, Takes the Half Mile in Very Fast Time—Hyde Puts Up a Grand Race in the One-Third Mile—McCreck of Los Angeles Wins a Mile Race in Competition in 2:05 1-5—T. S. Jensen Beats a Big Field—H. J. Jensen Captures the Novice—An Enormous Attendance—Notes.

One mile novice, H. J. Jensen first, B. J. Hartwell second, Joseph Beck third. Time—2:03 4-5, lowering the state record.

Half mile scratch, class B, C. S. Wells, San Francisco, first, H. E. McCreck, Los Angeles, second, J. E. Alexander, San Jose, third. Time—1:02 4-5.

One third mile scratch, class A, A. E. Hyde, Jr. first, H. O. Jensen second, Charles Smith, Jr. third. Time—24 3-5, breaking the state record equalling the coast record and being within 1 1-5 seconds of the world's record.

One mile, 2:30 class B, T. S. Jensen first, J. Park second, Conshar third. Time—2:18, breaking the unopposed state competition record.

One mile scratch, class A, Charles Smith, Jr. first, M. Collinson and A. E. Hyde tie for second place. Time—2:25 1-5.

One mile scratch, class B, H. E. McCreck, Los Angeles, first, H. O. Renshaw, Denver, second, C. M. Evans third. Time—2:05 1-5, breaking state record of 2:04 1-5, and the world's record 2:02 4-5.

One mile unopposed record race, class A, won by H. O. Jensen, time 2:13, A. E. Hyde second, 2:27, W. F. Corbett of Ogden third, 2:45, coast record, classes A and B, 2:20 3-5, world's record 2:02 2-5.

One mile invitation, class B, for the Lewiston Diamond trophy, George L. Weller first, Frank Thatcher second, Charles M. Evans third. Time—2:06 3-5.

One mile paced against the world's record, made by Park, of Denver, in 2:00 2-5, breaking the state record and equalling the coast record.

One mile, paced, against the record, made by Renshaw, of Denver, in 2:02.

HEELING received tremendous impetus yesterday. The summary given above tells the story of the meet, and that alone shows that it was away ahead of any ever held in this region.

California was represented by C. S. Wells, of San Francisco, the star of the coast; J. E. Alexander, the San Jose flyer, and H. E. McCreck, of Los Angeles, who is capable of making it exceedingly interesting for the top leaders.

Colorado had two fast men on the track, H. O. Renshaw, of Denver, who rides in magnificent form, and James P. Park, of the same place, who commands the qualities of speed, a level head and staying powers. The Utah boys were there too, and their work was loudly praised by the visiting cracks.

Enormous Attendance.

The attendance was enormous. The seating capacity of the grand stand and bleachers was inadequate to accommodate the crowd, and hundreds had to be content with standing room. The arrangements made by the track association were perfect, however, and every promise made was carried out. Everything went off like clock work and there were no waits. Hence, while the programme was a long one, the events succeeded each other so quickly that the interest did not flag.

The Track Officials.

The track officials discharged their duties faithfully, and to them much praise is due.

A. F. Holden acted as referee, with R. J. Cone, starter. Dr. Mayo, G. M. Dwyer, Joseph Beck, Johnathan Smith, Dr. P. P. M. Kennedy, W. C. Sharp, George Westervelt, J. T. Axton and H. H. Ricker, umpires; S. T. Robbins, F. M. Driggs and H. W. Griffith, scorers; N. W. Hewett, clerk of course; Charles Emble, announcer.

The Trial Heats.

Most of the trial heats had been run off on Monday, and the class A men ran theirs off before the spectators assembled.

The first heat for the one-third mile, class A, brought out A. E. Hyde, Jr., H. O. Jensen, Joseph Beck, Charles Smith, Jr., F. M. Kimball, J. D. Heath and F. H. May. They went around well together, and on reaching the turn into the back stretch, Kimball cut ahead of Smith, fouling him. Smith had a mighty hard fall, and went into his quarters with a badly bruised knee and a broken wheel. Hyde took the heat with Jensen second and Beck third. Smith's claim of foul was allowed and he also qualified.

Hudson, of Ogden, came out for the second trial.

Collinson came in first, with H. J. Jensen a close second and Heath third. McConally broke his chain, and was allowed to enter with the consent of the others.

It was a great day for the wheelmen.

The weather was perfect for racing, and the track was made, the Utah records being smashed in every event, a coast record or two tied and a world's record crowded very close.

The Novice.

The one mile novice brought out the biggest field of candidates ever seen in this region. There were just twelve of them, and they stretched clear across the track. Even then it was found that all could not take positions, and two were started behind the tape. Joseph Beck and Collinson, but after the first lap commenced to line out. The pace was a warm one, and until the last quarter it looked as though Joseph Beck would win, but coming into the scratch H. J. Jensen, of Mill Creek, went to the front, closely followed by B. J. Hartwell, with Beck third, and in that order they finished. The time, 2:03 4-5, established a new Utah novice record.

A Spill.

There was a bad spill during this race. On the first lap, H. O. Jensen, Axel Benson and Proutt, of Ogden, had a mix up and all went down.

Half Mile Scratch, Class B.

This event brought out Wells of San Francisco, Renshaw, of Denver, McCreck of Los Angeles, Thatcher, Evans and Weller of Ogden. It was a race from the start. It was conceded that one of the visiting cracks would win, and Wells was the favorite. When he came out the crowd instantly recognized him, and he was cheered heartily. The big fellow went around once to warm up, and the way he worked those immense legs strengthened the impression that he would win. At a pistol shot Thatcher took the lead and held it to the tape when Wells forged ahead. He held his lead all the way around, winning easily. McCreck of Los Angeles took second place and Alexander, of San Jose, third. Time—1:02 4-5, lowering the state record.

One-Third Mile, Class A.

This race was between Hyde, H. O. Jensen and Smith. The first named took the lead, followed by the others, and on the stretch Jensen crawled up. The men shot over the tape "wheel and wheel," as it appeared to the crowd, and the judges were visibly surprised, as they were slow in giving their decision, but Hyde was finally announced as the winner. Jensen second and Smith third. Time—24 3-5, equalling the coast record.

One Mile, 2:30, Class B.

The one-mile race, 2:30 class B men, was a warm one, as it brought out Renshaw, Alexander, of San Jose, Park, of Denver, J. Jensen, Collinson and Liddy. The last named held the lead until the end of the second lap, when the struggle commenced. Then it was a close race, and the crowd was wonderfully excited, as they were slow in giving their decision, but Hyde was finally announced as the winner. Jensen second and Smith third. Time—24 3-5, equalling the coast record.

Jensen's victory was a popular one, and the crowd went wild over his performance.

Hyde's Waterloo.

The final heat in the one-mile class, A, brought out the cream of the class, and the result proved a big surprise. Hyde was looked upon as a sure winner and was cheered when he came out. McConally set the pace for two full laps, and in leading the long procession, he came out for a sprint dash, and came into the turn like a flash. In an instant he left Hyde and Collinson behind, and though they tried to hold him it was impossible. Smith fairly caught them easily, and the judges deciding in a tie between Collinson and Hyde for second place. Time—22 1-5.

"Smith" got an ovation for his win and now he has a place in the front rank of the class A men.

California Wins Again.

After his previous showing, Wells of California was the favorite of the mile scratch, class B. This brought out nearly all of the cracks except Weller, and the men were paced by a tandem. Hyde and Weller took the lead, and in the procession plan, Renshaw made the first break and on the last lap took the lead with a splendid sprint, and he went out for a big fight between McCreck and Renshaw. The former crossed the tape first, Renshaw second, Evans third and Wells trailing away in the rear. Time—2:05 1-5, breaking the state record and nearly equalling the coast record.

Mile Record Race.

The next event on the card was the one mile unopposed record race for class A, the Utah record being 2:00 2-5 and the world's record 2:02 4-5.

H. O. Jensen was the first to come out, and he went in a big way, at a very even pace and so fast that every one knew he had smashed the state record into smithereens before the announcement was made. His time was 2:00 2-5, and the effort was one of the great features of the day. The boy received a deserved ovation when he finished.

Corbett, of Ogden, tried next, but couldn't beat 2:25.

The last trial was made by Hyde, who took the second prize by running the mile in 2:22.

The Event of the Day.

Then came the event of the day—the great invitation race for class B men, which was won by Weller, of Ogden. This race was set for July 4, but was postponed on account of the windstorm on that day, and the racers, as well as the public, had been looking forward to it since then. It brought out T. S. Jensen, George L. Weller, Frank Thatcher and Charles M. Evans. There was intense excitement as the boys came out to warm up. Weller was cheered as soon as he appeared, and Evans' admirers gave him a reception. Gallant Frank Thatcher got his ovation too, and Jensen was not forgotten. When they lined up for the start each man was on his mettle. The tandem caught them nicely and Thatcher at once tacked on, with Evans second and Weller third. Jensen got a bad start, but soon caught up and made the effort was one of the great features of the day. The boy received a deserved ovation when he finished.

Corbett, of Ogden, tried next, but couldn't beat 2:25.

REDS ARE READY FOR VENGEANCE

Badly Worked Up Over the Killing of the Bannock Braves.

THEY SAY IT WAS MURDER

No Doubt Their Deaths Will Be Avenged.

Indians Shoot From Ambush at Every White Man Who Makes His Appearance, and the Whites Have Adopted the Same Tactics—Settlers Have Congregated at Various Points, and They Propose to Protect Themselves—Are Anxious to Get at the Indians.

[Special to The Herald.]

POCAHELLO, Idaho, July 24.—Indian Agent Teter, who returned early this morning from a trip to Jackson's Hole, says the settlers are thoroughly alarmed, but anxious to meet the Indians, who have become very threatening. The Indians shoot at every white man they see, and the ranchers give the Indians the same treatment. Mr. Teter said to your correspondent:

"The settlers are thoroughly alarmed, but they surely have good reason to be. The Indians look upon the killing of their warriors as nothing short of murder, and are now undoubtedly preparing to avenge their deaths. There are no large camps of Indians at present in Jackson's Hole proper, but I was reliably informed that there are from 200 to 300 camped in the Fall River valley, thirty-five miles south. There are Indians, however, scattered all through the country, and it is not safe for white men to go out alone. The Indians shoot from ambush at every white man who makes his appearance, and the whites have adopted the same tactics toward the Indians. The settlers have congregated at several points to protect themselves. I urged them to prepare for an attack, but not to assume the aggressive towards the wards of the government. The settlers are anxious to go out after the Indians, and wipe them out. Both sides are now very determined. The settlers decided a year ago that if the Indians returned again this summer, they would break up their custom of hunting in this locality. All the women are almost distracted with fear, as there are not more than 300 settlers in the Jackson's Hole valley. I considered it necessary to send in the call for the troops, which I did immediately upon my arrival here. I do not think the settlers are in immediate danger, but if the troops are not sent at once they will be."

WILL SEND TROOPS.

Department Convinced at Last, of the Necessity For Them.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The secretary of the interior has requested the secretary of war to send troops to the scene of the Indian disturbances in Wyoming. It is understood the request will be granted as soon as the official papers are received by the secretary of war and troops ordered instantly to the vicinity of the trouble. The action of the interior department was taken upon receipt of the following dispatch this morning, from Agent Teter, who was ordered to go from Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho, to investigate the trouble and induce the Indians to return to the reservation:

"Fort Hall, Ida., July 24.—"Browning, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington.

"I have investigated the troubles between the Indians and the settlers in Wyoming, and advise that troops be sent there immediately to protect the law-abiding settlers. The lawless element among the settlers seem determined to cause a conflict with the Indians. The settlers have killed from four to seven Indians, which has incensed the Indians, who have gathered to the number of 200 or 300 near Fall River, Utah county, and refuse to return to the reservation. I find the Indians are armed with guns, and are taking advantage of the situation to the laws of Wyoming, though not unlawfully according to the treaty of the Indians with the United States, thus usurping the prerogatives of the settlers, which caused the trouble. Nothing but the intervention of soldiers will settle the difficulty and save the lives of innocent persons and the destruction of property."

"TETER, Agent."

Secretary Lamont, during the afternoon, ordered General Coppinger to proceed to the scene of the disturbances and make such disposition of the forces under his command as he may deem necessary to protect the settlers and secure the return of the Indians to the reservation.

Full orders telegraphed to General Coppinger are for him to issue the necessary orders for the movement of such a force of troops as he should require for carrying out the request of the department of the interior to prevent a conflict between the Indians and the white settlers and to return the Indians to their proper reservations. General Coppinger is instructed to proceed to the scene of the disturbance and personally direct the operations of the troops. He is also advised that if he shall desire the use of the troops, he must obtain the necessary orders from the department of the interior or the Colorado or Columbia if considered necessary.

Are All Right.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mr. Pierce, father of one of the Princeton

students forming a geological exploration party in Wyoming today received the following telegram:

"FOUNTAIN GEYSER, Wyo., July 24.—All safe Twelve Park Friday. Address, Washakie; arrive Ogden 7:15. Address, Washakie; arrive Ogden 7:15."

This telegram shows that the party are returning by the route over which they entered the park, and shows that they do not think there is any danger to be apprehended from the Indians.

Indians' Rights.

The following clause of the treaty whereby the Bannock Indians were located upon their present reservation shows the right of the Indians to hunt in Wyoming:

"The Indians herein named agree that they will make said reservation their permanent homes, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere, but they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon and so long as peace exists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting grounds."

The treaty was made in July, 1855.

The policy of the Indian bureau of late years has been to persuade the Indians to use this hunting privilege as sparingly as possible, but the Indians are not so easily persuaded. Now that trouble has broken out, the hunting privilege is suspended by the terms of the treaty, and the Indians have been ordered to return to their reservation.

FIGHT IMMINENT.

Indian Police Unable to Control the Reds.

DENVER, July 24.—A special to the Times from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Early this morning, Governor Richards sent the following message to the secretary of the interior:

"Will the federal government take the matter in hand of returning the Bannocks to the reservation, or will Wyoming be expected to do so? Please reply."

An answer was received at noon today as follows:

"Governor Richards—Your telegram received. The matter has been transmitted to the war department with the request that United States troops be sent to protect the settlers and return the Indians to the reservation."

"JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Acting Secretary."

Governor Richards received the following from Adjutant General Sitzer:

"Market Lake, Idaho, July 24.—"Met Indian captain of police in the Teton Basin yesterday with thirty-five horses hurrying out with all possible speed. Saw him again at 10 o'clock."

"Saw him again at 10 o'clock. He says he cannot control the Indians, who will fight the settlers at noon today."

The general government having decided to send troops to the Indians to the reservation and protect the settlers, the state troops will not be called out.

ON THE MARCH.

Indians Are Heading For Jackson's Hole Country.

DENVER, July 24.—A special to the Times from Lander, Wyo., says: A letter received here today from Mr. Gustin, whose home is at Lewiston, says that a large number of Indians were seen there the day before going around the point of the Wind river mountain toward the Snake river valley. Mr. Gustin leads direct to Jackson's Hole. It was his opinion that they were going there to hunt the Indians in the Snake river valley. The Indians are now heading for Jackson's Hole. The Indians are now heading for Jackson's Hole. The Indians are now heading for Jackson's Hole.

When asked what he knew in regard to the Indian geological expedition, he said that he had investigated the trouble, and the route taken by these gentlemen. The party had hired Jim Tappan and his outfit to take them to the Indian country, but unfortunately he had chosen the wrong route. Two Indians, a most difficult route, to reach the national park. The party would have to cross a river, and then a mountain, now covered with snow, and descending on the other side, would find themselves in a very bad way, and it was very difficult to travel through. He made the assertion that the Indians were not going to the Snake river valley, but that they were going to the Snake river valley. He said that he had investigated the trouble, and the route taken by these gentlemen. The party had hired Jim Tappan and his outfit to take them to the Indian country, but unfortunately he had chosen the wrong route. Two Indians, a most difficult route, to reach the national park. The party would have to cross a river, and then a mountain, now covered with snow, and descending on the other side, would find themselves in a very bad way, and it was very difficult to travel through. He made the assertion that the Indians were not going to the Snake river valley, but that they were going to the Snake river valley.

When asked his opinion about the trouble in Jackson's Hole, he said the story of the killing of the Indians was not correct. The facts are that the settlers came upon a body of nine Bannock Indians, who were hunting, and the settlers drew off, secured reinforcements and made a raid on the Indians, killing them. The Indians were then taken before Justice Kibbles, of Marysville, who fined them for committing murder, and made a raid on the Indians, killing them. The Indians were then taken before Justice Kibbles, of Marysville, who fined them for committing murder, and made a raid on the Indians, killing them.

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TOOK A SHOT AT OLD GLORY.

Another Fiery Spaniard Who May Get Into Trouble.

AMERICAN BOAT BOARDED.

Action of the Spaniards Was Outrageous.

Just What Action Will Be Taken in the Premises Not Yet Decided Upon—Schooners Leave Fernandina, Fla., Ostensibly as Fishing Smacks, But They Prove to Be Cuban Filibusterers—Arms and Ammunition.

BREAKWATER, Del., July 24.—Captain Quick, of the American schooner Carrie E. Lane, upon her arrival here tonight, had a tale to tell about a thrilling encounter in Cuban waters with a Spanish schooner. Two shots were fired at the Lane by the man-of-war, and one of the schooner's crew narrowly escaped being killed by one of them. The vessel was made to heave to and give an account of herself before being allowed to proceed.

The schooner was off Port Antonio, and making good time before a stiff breeze when, on the 14th inst., she sighted a steamer flying the Spanish flag following her. While he was making up his mind what course to pursue, a puff of smoke curled over the stranger's port bow and a round shot whistled uncomfortably close to the schooner's main mast and plunged into the water on the lee quarter. Captain Quick gave the order to lay to and bring the vessel to. While this was being done one of the crew ran out on the bow sprit. As he stood there the gun on the Spanish warship again spoke, and another shot sped on its way towards the American craft, this time coming so close to her that the sailman on the bowsprit swore he distinctly felt the wind caused by its rapid flight. The Lane soon came to a dead stop and the gun boat drew up under her quarter. A boat was lowered and the four Spanish marines, under the command of a lieutenant, came aboard. The Spaniards were fully armed and their leader very civilly lifted his hat and demanded to know from what port the Lane had sailed, and whether she was bound for the United States. Captain Quick gave the required information, and no further search was made and the vessel was permitted to continue on her course without further molestation. Captain Quick says he could not get the name of the gunboat. He adds that after the first shot was fired at the Lane he caused the stars and stripes to be hoisted, but the only response the Spanish warship made was another shot. The gunboat did not hoist her colors until after the first shot was fired. Captain Quick reached here 4 o'clock and wired his agents in Philadelphia and New York that he had been fired upon by a Spanish schooner before determining upon whether to consider the action of the Spaniards as an outrage.

Cuban Filibusterers.

FERNANDINA, Fla., July 24.—The two fastest schooner yachts Emma B. and Saucy Lass, with two Cuban passengers and a quantity of arms and ammunition left here yesterday. Six miles off the coast the yacht met the schooner Carrie E. Buckman which sailed from King's Ferry two days ago bound for the island of Curaçao, off the northern coast of Venezuela. The yachts remained alongside the Buckman long enough to transfer the passengers, arms and ammunition which the Spaniards took to Cuba. The yachts left here yesterday for Snapper fishing banks. They have not yet returned. The transfer was witnessed by harbor master Lohman through a marine glass.

De Lome's Idea.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 24.—The Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, was shown the Associated Press report this afternoon concerning the firing on the schooner Carrie E. Lane by a Spanish man-of-war, said the dispatch was the first intimation he had received of the affair and that owing to the absence of full details of the story he was unable to discuss the matter.

Senor de Lome said, however: "The commanding officer of all the Spanish men-of-war have strict orders not to interfere with the lawful traffic on the high seas. There may have been something in the appearance of this schooner to rouse the suspicions of the man-of-war and she was accordingly overhauled. There was no harm done anywhere in ascertaining the port the vessel hailed from."

BATTLE OF VALENZUELA.

The Facts as Related By General Campos.

HAVANA, July 24.—[Copyright 1895 by the Associated Press.]—The following official account of the battle of Valenzuela, the first report of which was cabled exclusively to the Associated Press on July 18, is furnished to the correspondents of the Associated Press at Havana. It confirms the report of the battle, the later details of which were cabled exclusively on July 21.

Acting Captain General Arderius, who is in command at Havana during the absence of the captain general, Marshal Martinez de Campos, at the head of a large force of insurgents, I had only 1,500 men with me but I did not think it honorable to retreat, and I also thought that the number of the enemy were exaggerated. I consequently proceeded on my march and eventually met the enemy near Perahua, about three leagues south of Havana. My column was commanded by General Santedices. When the latter was killed in action I

took command. The battle was a hard fought one. The field was most unfavorable for operation of our troops. The enemy numbered three times as many as we did and was well supplied with ammunition and fully equipped. We were surrounded by fire on four sides, and there were two moments of danger. The firing lasted five hours and it was followed by another hour of fighting in which our guard was engaged. Our losses in killed are the gallant General Santedices, his adjutant, General Sanchez, Emilio Tomas and twenty-five soldiers. Our wounded were Colonel Jose Vaqueiro, Captain Louis Robles, Lieutenant General Sanchez, Captain Orjega, Captain Traves and ninety-four soldiers. I cannot ascertain the losses of the enemy, but it is said they are over three hundred. The firing lasted five hours and it was followed by another hour of fighting in which our guard was engaged. Our losses in killed are the gallant General Santedices, his adjutant, General Sanchez, Emilio Tomas and twenty-five soldiers. Our wounded were Colonel Jose Vaqueiro, Captain Louis Robles, Lieutenant General Sanchez, Captain Orjega, Captain Traves and ninety-four soldiers. I cannot ascertain the losses of the enemy, but it is said they are over three hundred. The firing lasted five hours and it was followed by another hour of fighting in which our guard was engaged. Our losses in killed are the gallant General Santedices, his adjutant, General Sanchez, Emilio Tomas and twenty-five soldiers. Our wounded were Colonel Jose Vaqueiro, Captain Louis Robles, Lieutenant General Sanchez, Captain Orjega, Captain Traves and ninety-four soldiers. I cannot ascertain the losses of the enemy, but it is said they are over three hundred. The firing lasted five hours and it was followed by another hour of fighting in which our guard was engaged. Our losses in killed are the gallant General Santedices, his adjutant, General Sanchez, Emilio Tomas and twenty-five soldiers. Our wounded were Colonel Jose Vaqueiro, Captain Louis Robles, Lieutenant General Sanchez, Captain Orjega, Captain Traves and ninety-four soldiers. I cannot ascertain the losses of the enemy, but it is said they are over three hundred. The firing lasted five hours and it was followed by another hour of fighting in which our guard was engaged.